

BookletChart™

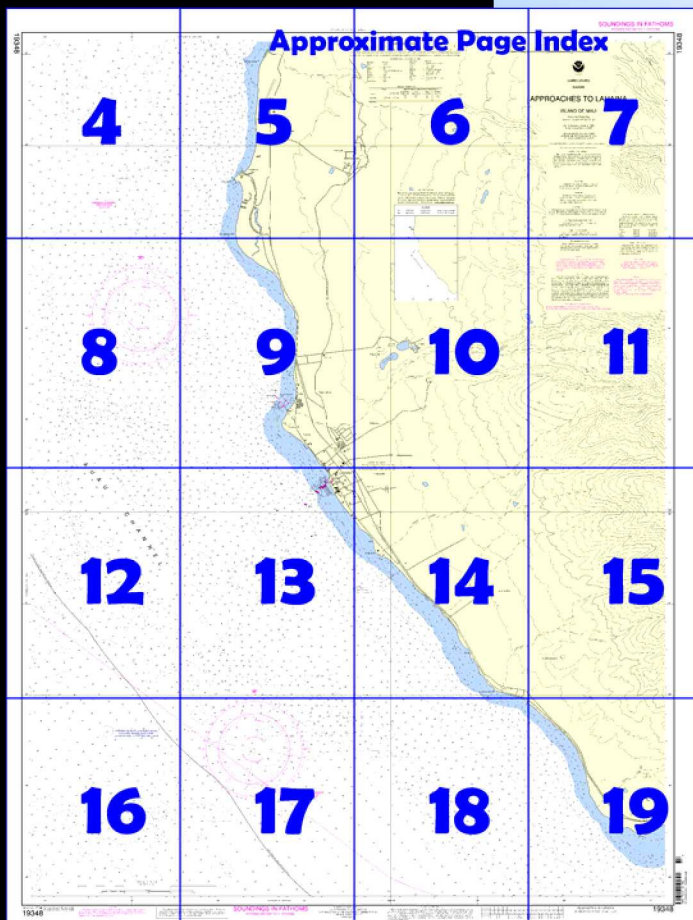
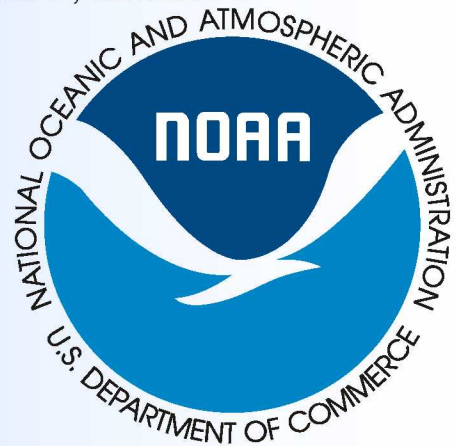
Approaches to Lahaina

(NOAA Chart 19348)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

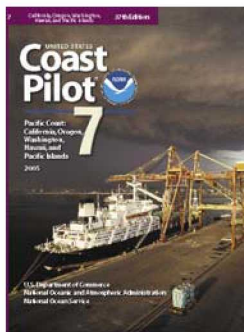
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(344) **Lahaina** is 23 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa. Once the whaling capital of the mid-Pacific, Lahaina is now a colorful resort town and a favorite port of call of yachtsmen and boating enthusiasts. In the vicinity of Lahaina, canefields extend along the coast and for several miles inland on the ridges that lead to high, rugged mountains. A mill stack near the center of Lahaina is very prominent. A reef, over which the sea generally breaks, extends about 350 yards offshore from Makila

Point, 1 mile SE of Lahaina, to Puunoa Point, a mile NW of Lahaina.

Mala is a small settlement on the N side of **Puunoa Point**. The concrete wharf at Mala is in poor condition and is no longer in use. A breakwater extends along the NE side of the Mala wharf. A launching ramp is between the inner end of the breakwater and a short groin that protects the ramp on its N side.

(345) **LahainaLight** (20°52'20"N., 156°40'43"W.), 44 feet above the water, is shown from a 39-foot white pyramidal concrete tower at the inner end of the Lahaina small-boat wharf.

(346) S of Lahaina wharf is a boat basin, about 200 by 800 feet, protected by breakwaters. The approach to the basin is marked by a lighted buoy. The entrance channel is marked by private buoys and a **044°26'** lighted range. In August 1979, the controlling depth was reported to be 8 feet in the channel. Depths inside the basin range from 5 to 10 feet. Vessels entering or leaving the boat basin should exercise caution as the combined effects of the swell and the 90° turn into the basin can set vessels onto the shoal opposite the basin entrance.

(347) Limited quantities of small-craft supplies can be obtained at Lahaina; a 1-ton hoist is available on the small-boat wharf.

(348) Off Lahaina is good anchorage, and calm water will generally be found even though strong trade winds are blowing elsewhere. However, the anchorage is exposed in kona weather. Permanent mooring buoys for pleasure craft are reportedly in the area. In approaching this anchorage, vessels should keep about 1 mile offshore until the light bears 056°, then head in on this course and anchor in depths of 9 to 15 fathoms.

Anchorage can be had anywhere in the bight N of Mala wharf, 0.6 mile offshore in depths of about 12 fathoms, sandy bottom.

Currents

(349) The current off Lahaina usually sets N and reaches a maximum velocity of 1 or 2 knots before low water. Before high water the current is normally quite weak and may set either N or S.

(350) It is reported that the current near the wharf at Mala sets S most of the time.

(351) The coast between Mala and Kekaa Point consists of a low, sandy beach with a fringe of coconut and algaroba trees, back of which the canefields extend inland for about 2 miles. Buildings can be seen along the coast among the trees.

(352) **Puu Laina**, 1.2 miles NE of Mala, is a prominent cone 650 feet high. The lower slopes of the hill are covered with cane.

(353) **Hanakaoo Point**, 2 miles N of Mala, is rounding and not conspicuous from offshore. The 10-fathom curve is about 500 yards off this point, and the bottom slopes gradually to the sandy beach. A hotel is on the S side of the point.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

ected through NM Dec. 20/03
ected through LNM Dec. 02/03

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat 20° 52'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

O'ahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawai'i	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mau'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kaua'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

NOTE B

The water area within the limits of this chart is a Submarine Operating Area. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. To avoid practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep a safe distance from the area.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.534" southward and 10.163" eastward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot, for more information.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

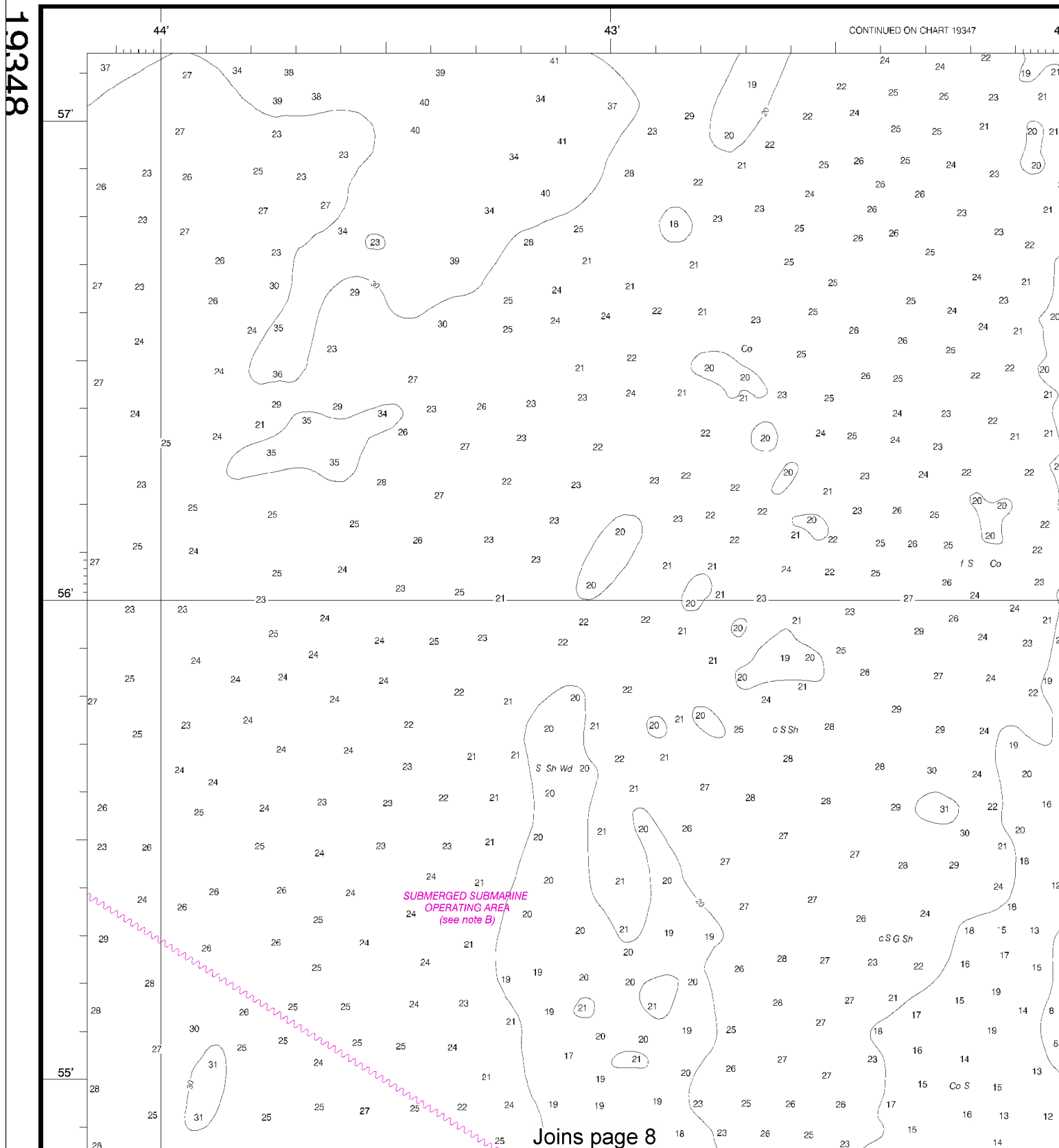
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

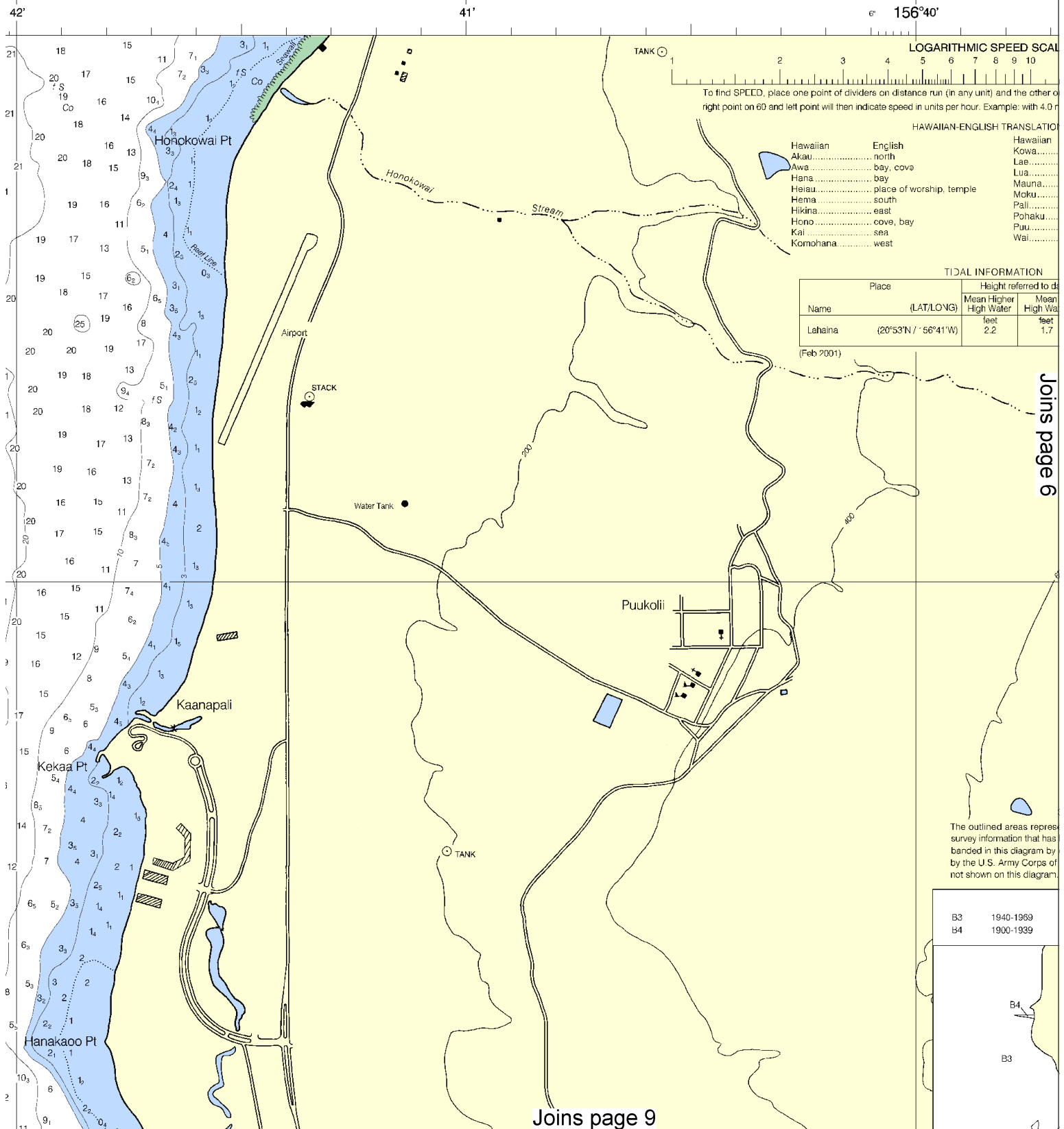
jurisdiction of the states, the 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Lahaina (20°53'N / 156°41'W)	feet 2.2	feet 1.7	feet 0.3	feet -1.0

(Feb 2001)





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

41'

6" 156°40'

39'

TANK

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akai.....	north	Kowa.....	channel, strait, sound
Awa.....	bay, cove	Lae.....	point, cape
Hana.....	bay	Lua.....	crater, pit
Herau.....	place of worship, temple	Mauna.....	mountain, hill, peak
Hema.....	south	Moku.....	island, islet, rock
Hikina.....	east	Pali.....	cliff, peak, point
Hono.....	cove, bay	Pohaku.....	rock
Kai.....	sea	Puu.....	mountain, hill(s), peak
Komohana.....	west	Wai.....	water

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Lahaina	(20°53'N / 156°41'W)	2.2	1.7	0.3	-1.0

(Feb 2001)

Joins page 5

ACK

Water Tank

Puukolii

TANK

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

B4

B3

56'

54'

Joins page 10

6



Printed at reduced scale.

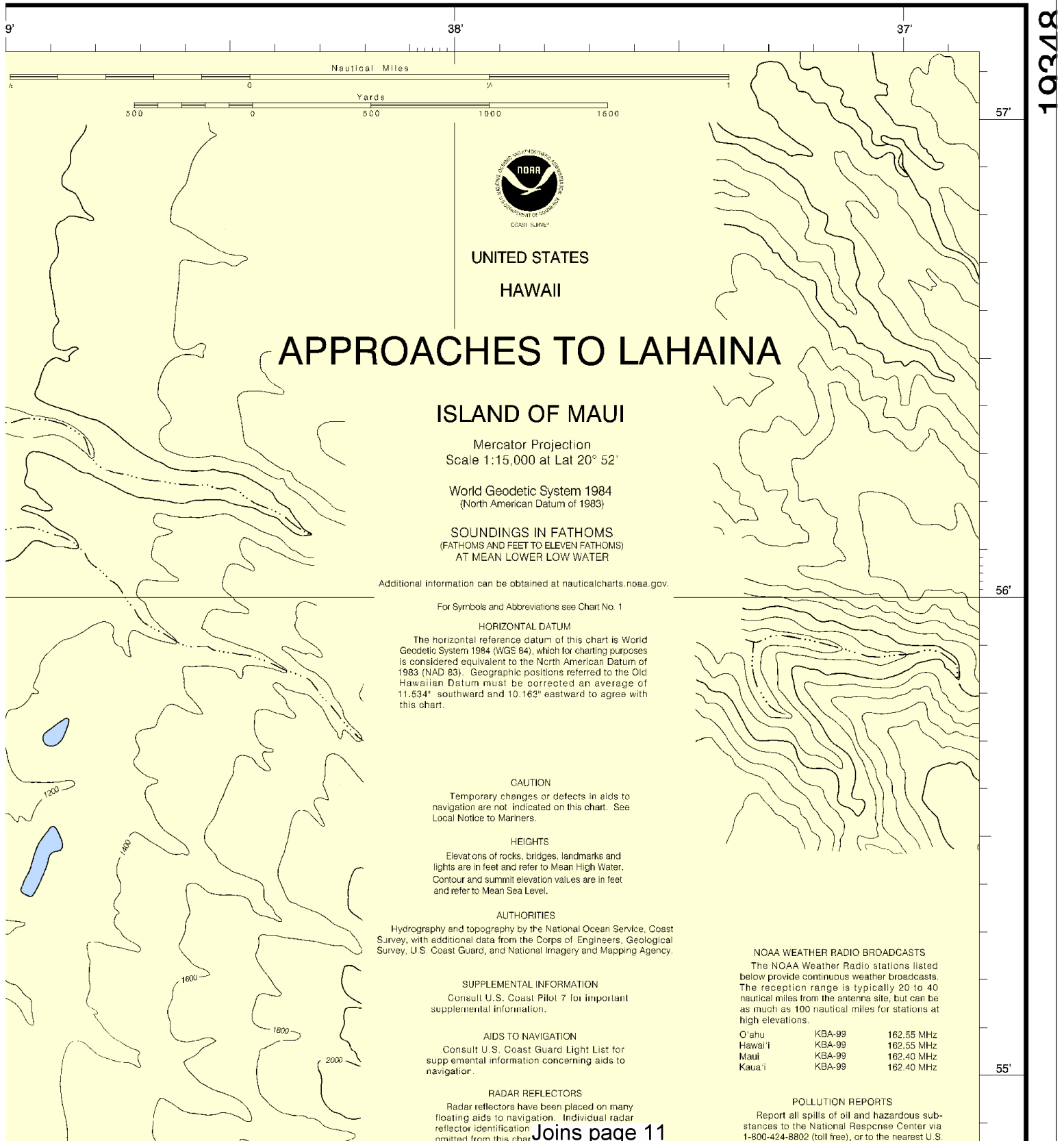
SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4610 11/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4910 12/4/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

Joins page 4

54'

53'

A

U

Joins page 12

8



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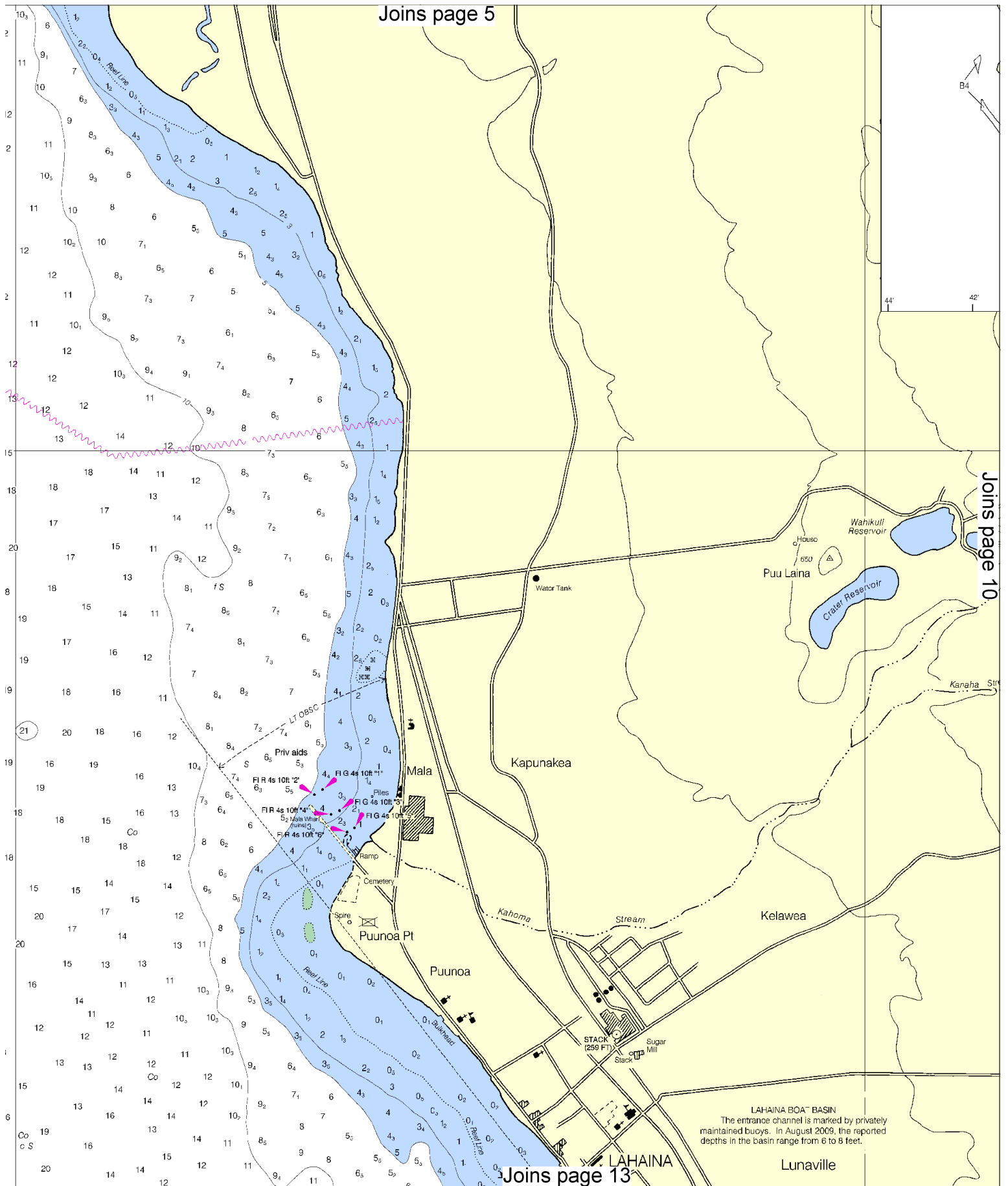
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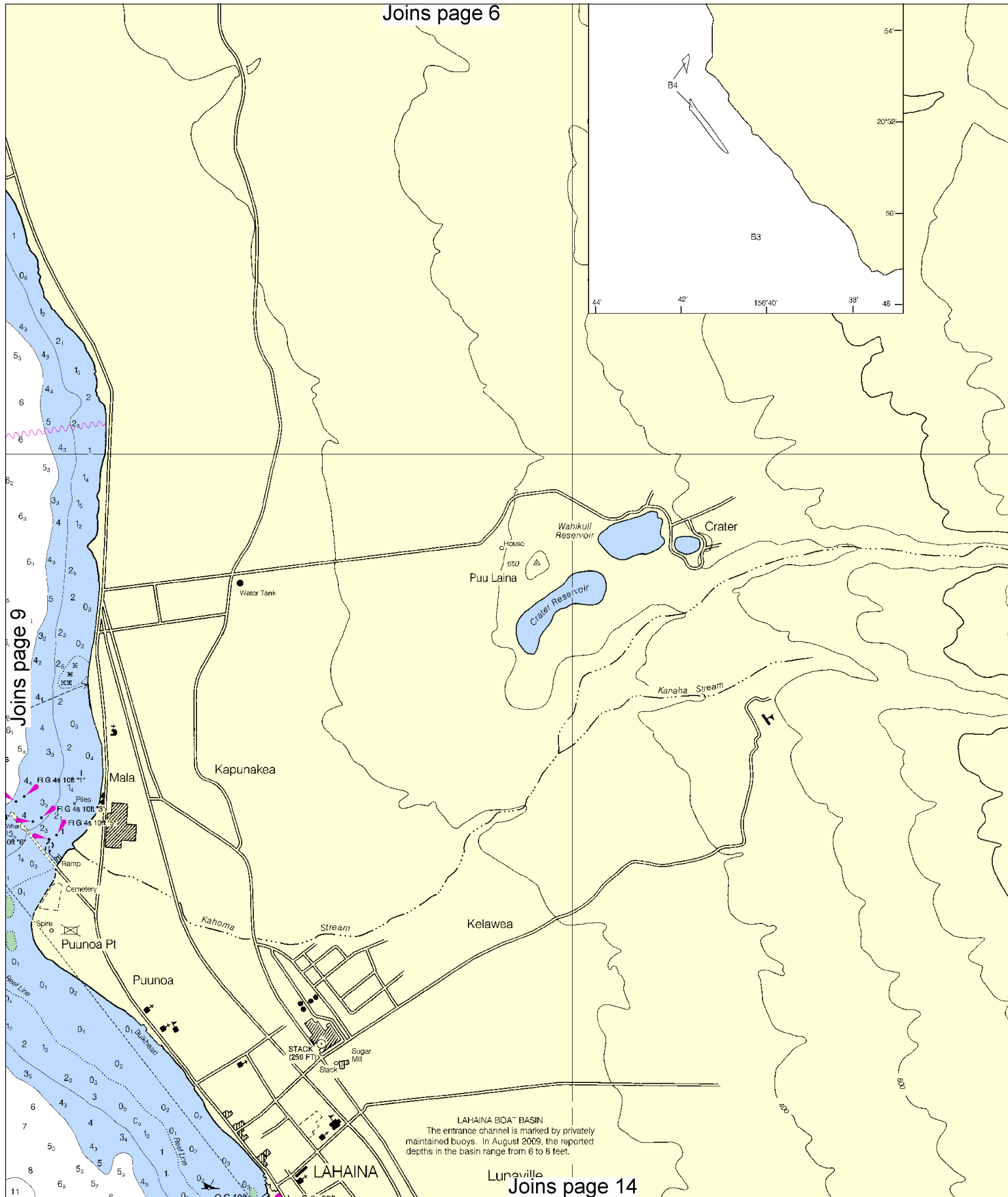
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10





Joins page 7 REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE B

The water area within the limits of this chart is a Submerged Submarine Operating Area. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere, remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

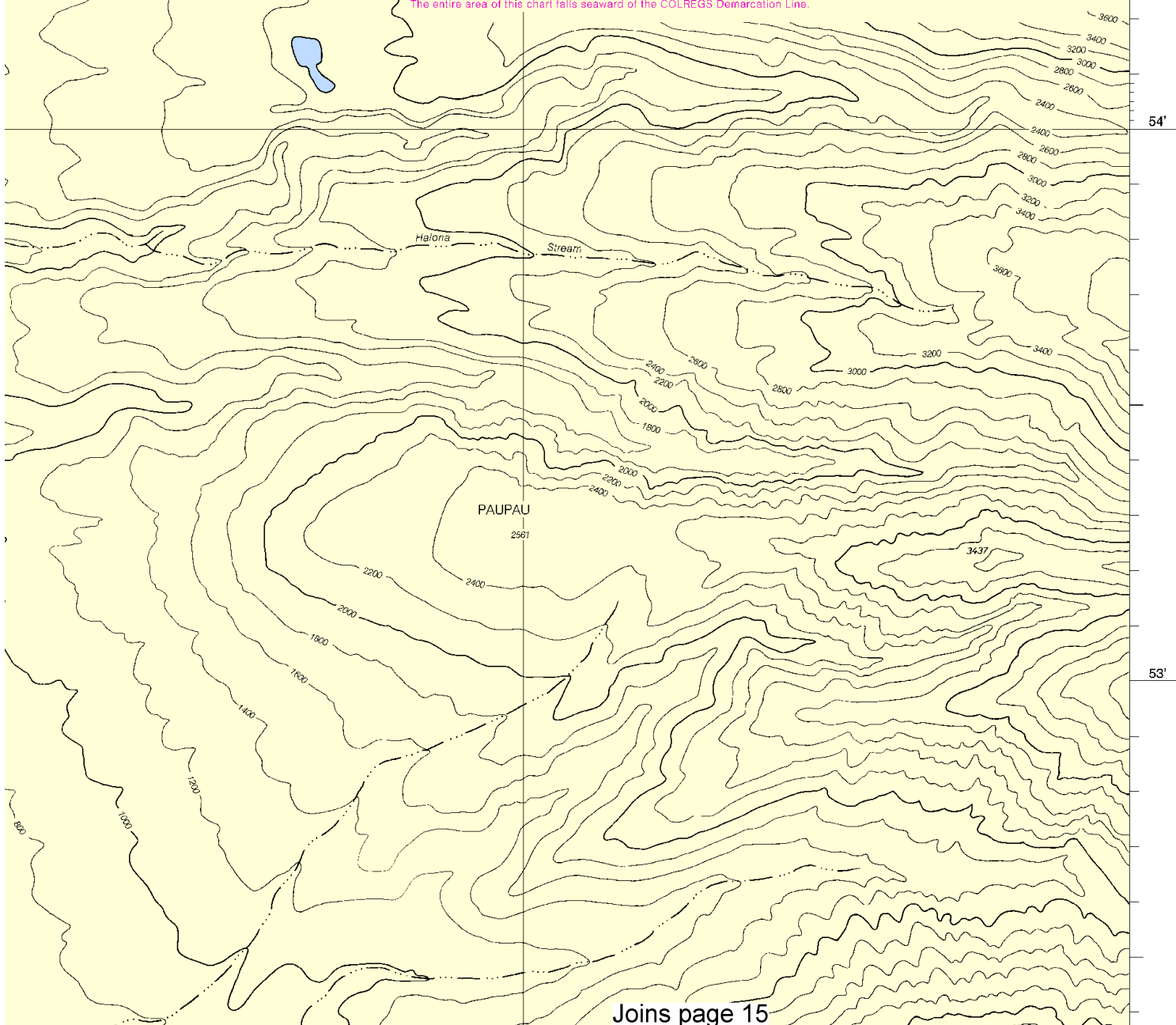
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



Joins page 15

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CAU

CHANNEL

20°

52'

51'

50'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19347

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

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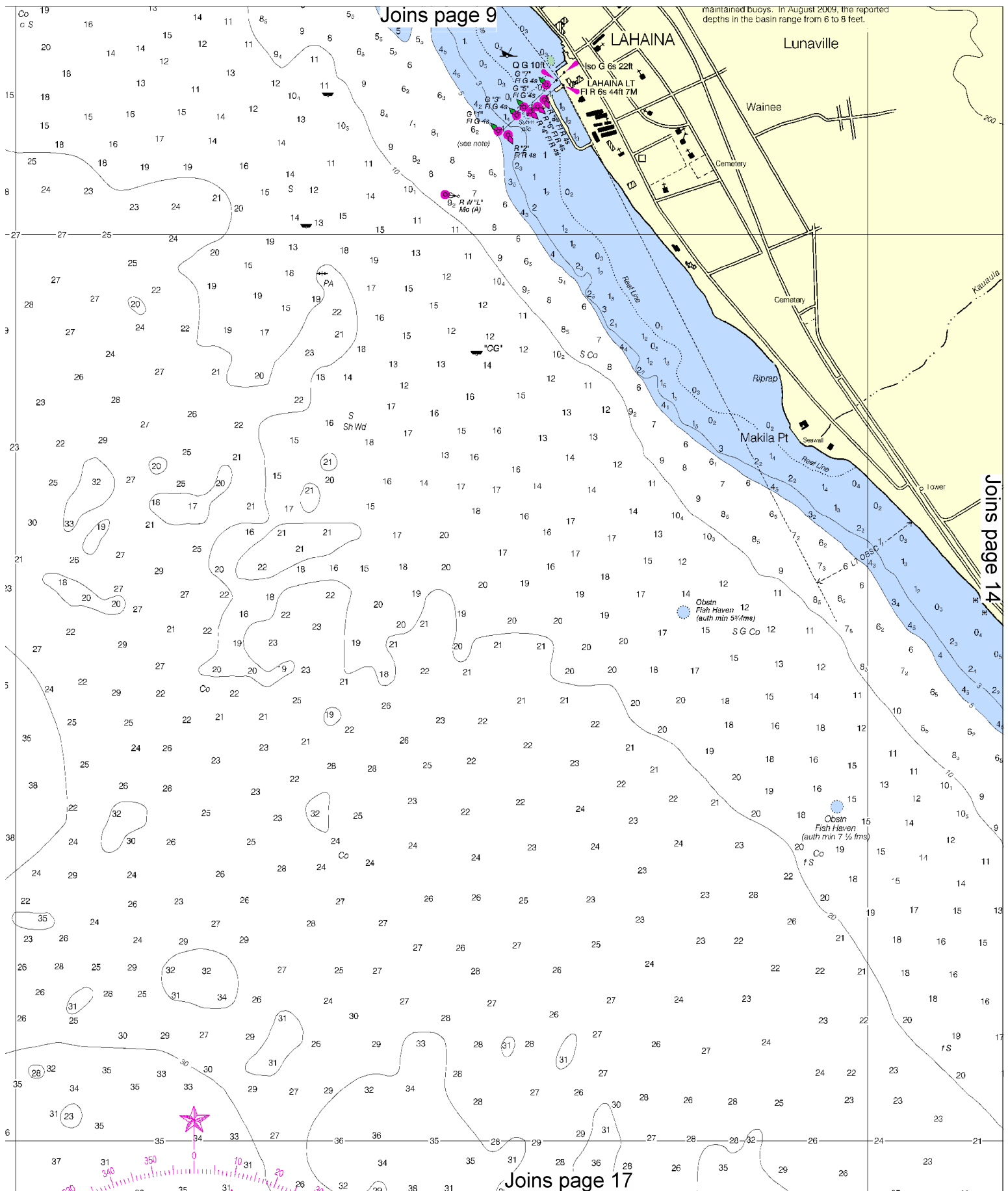


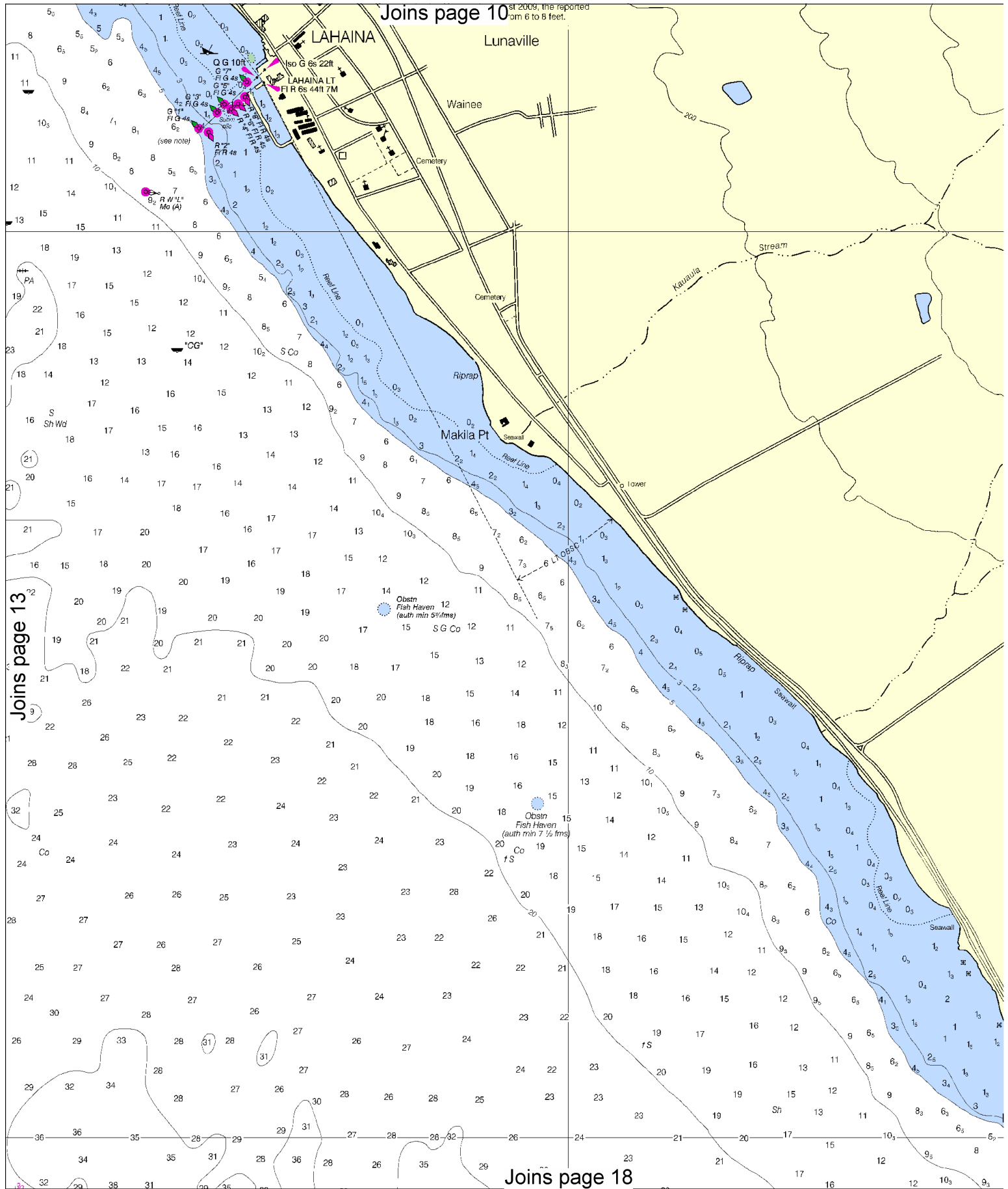
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SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







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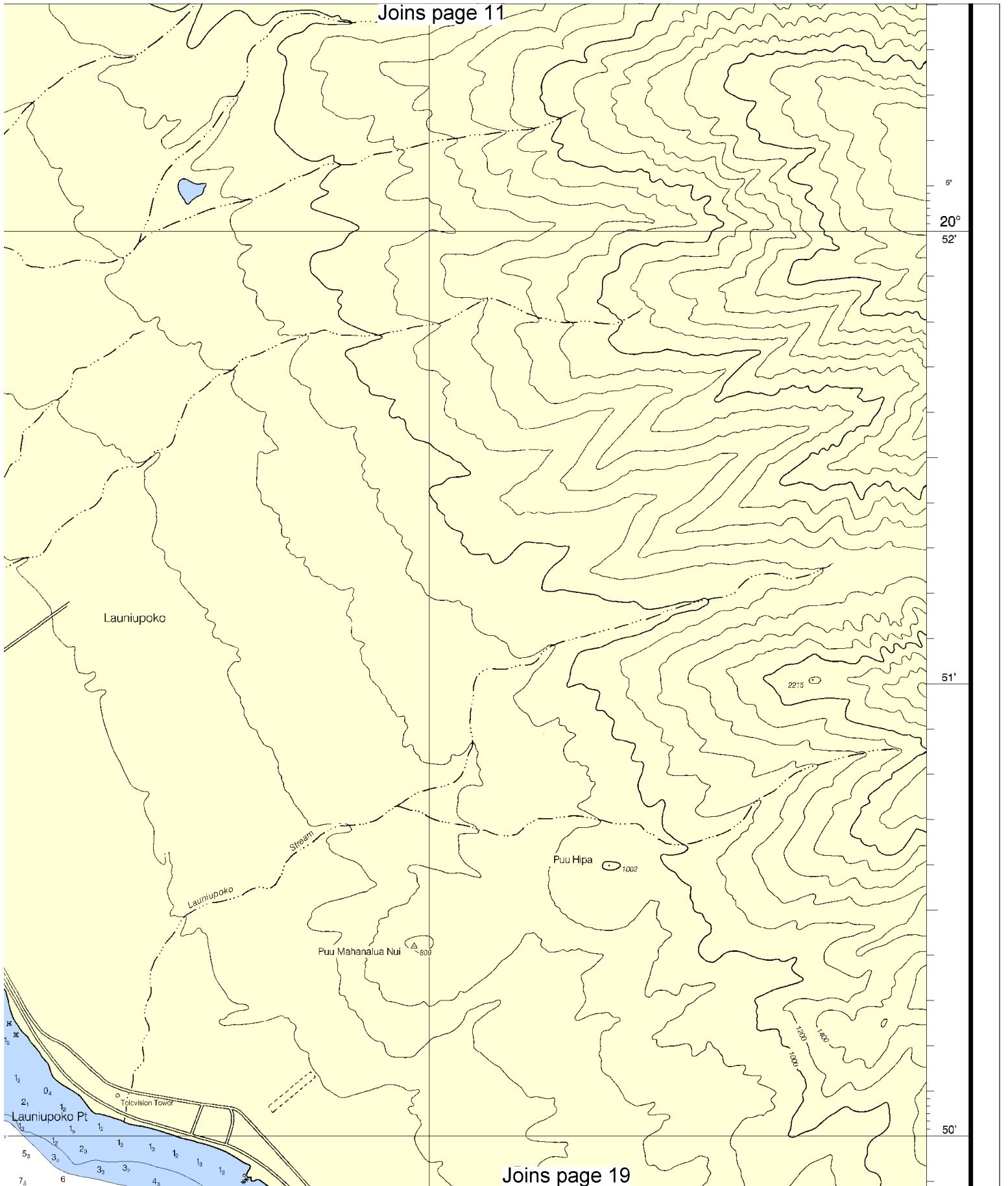
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SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

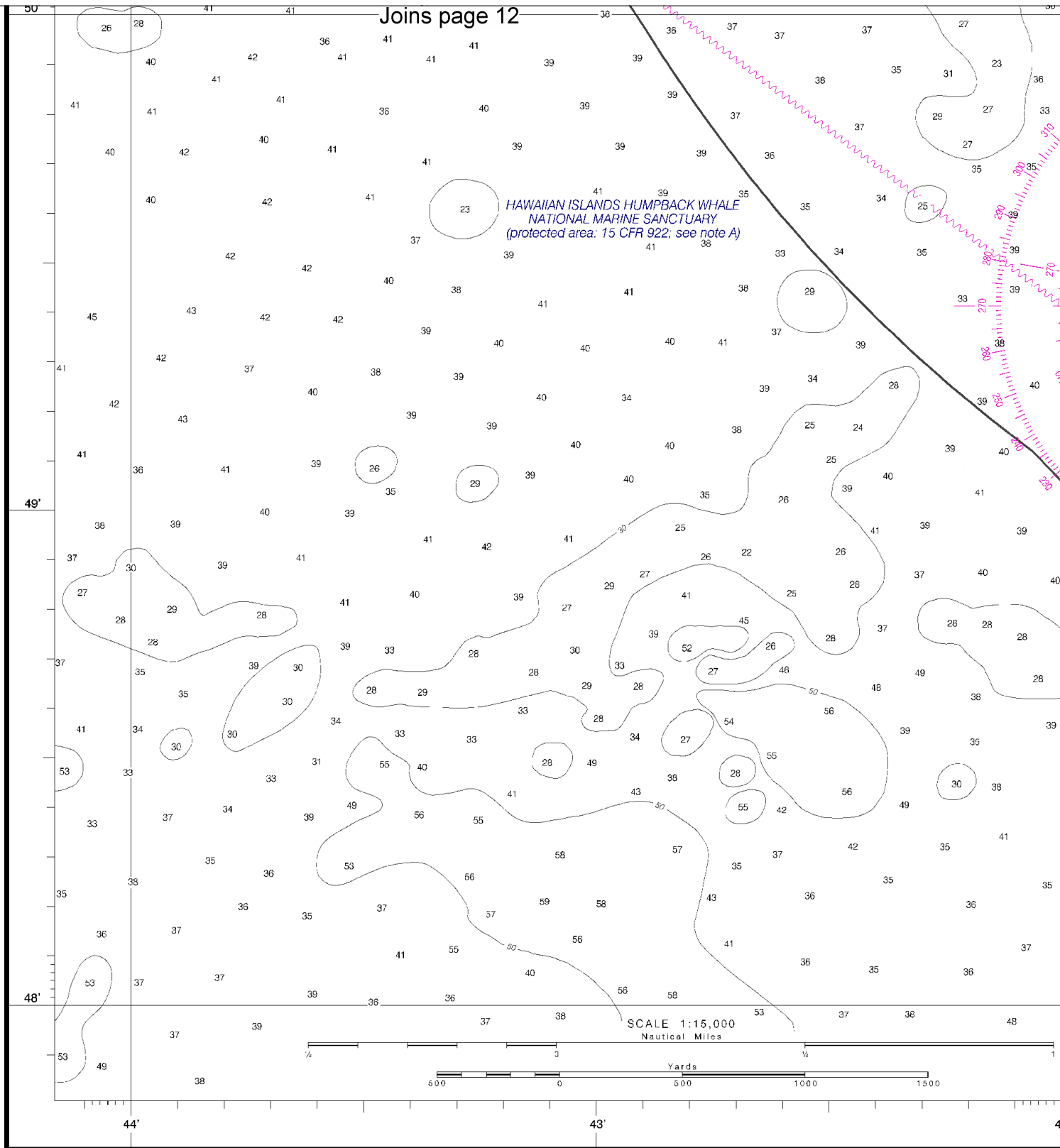
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11



Joins page 19



8th Ed., Dec. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 20/03
Corrected through LNM Dec. 02/03

19348

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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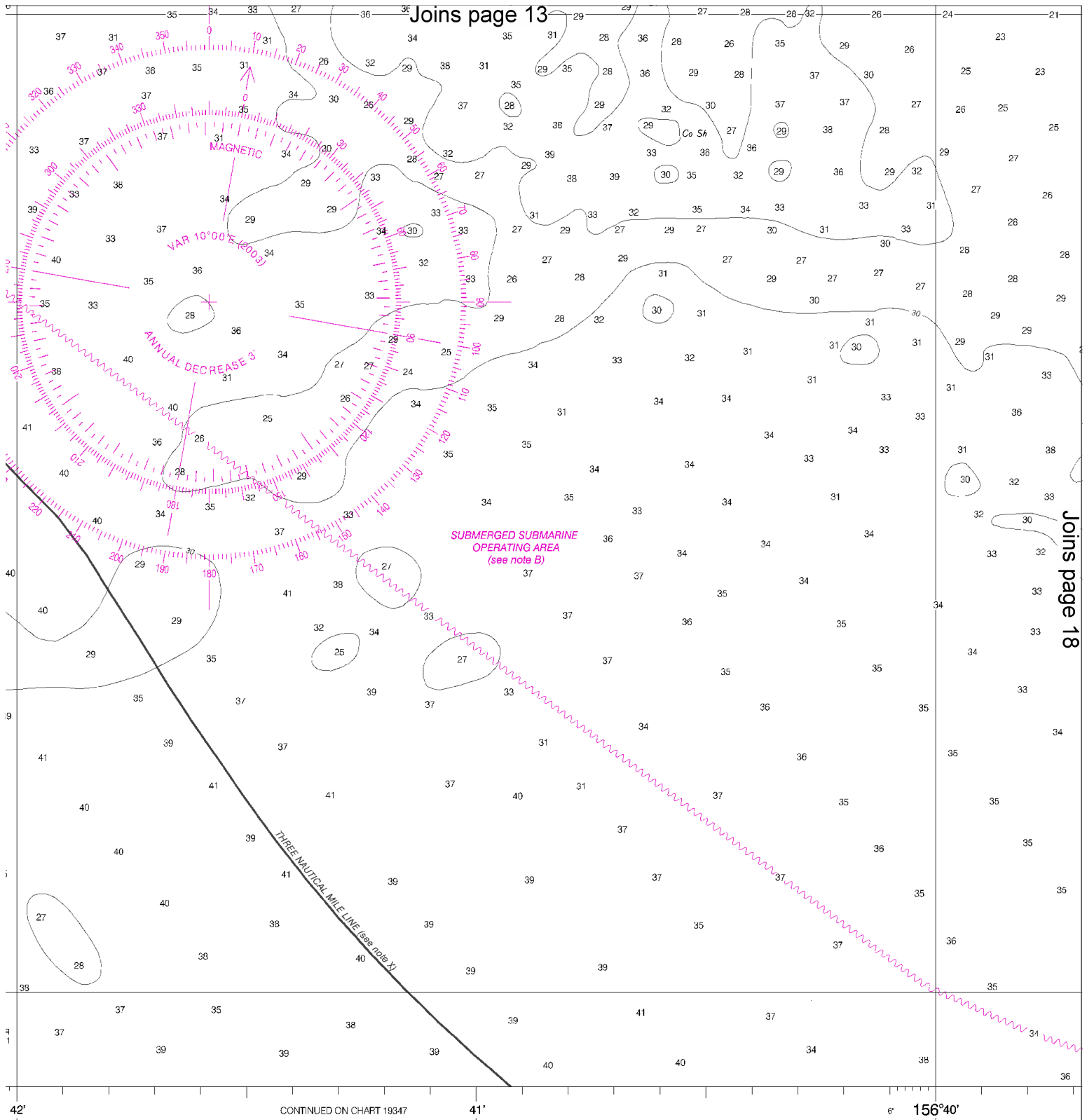


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SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





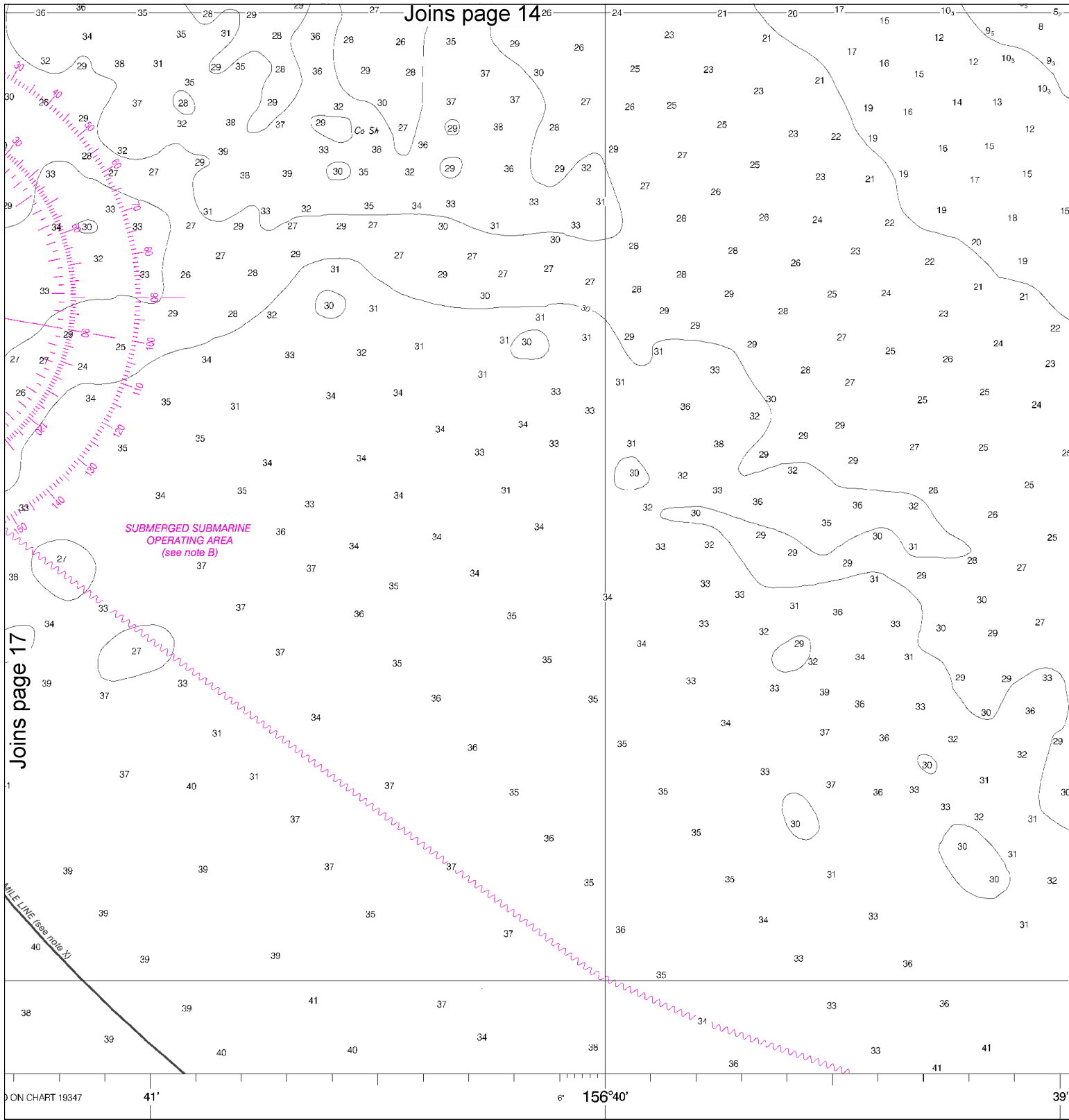
The National
Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
National Ocean Service

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, provide electronic charts and critical corrections. Charts are updated and critical corrections are available 5-8 weeks before the printed edition. For more information about Print-on-Demand charts or to request a free trial, contact help@NauticalCharts.gov, or call 1-800-441-4444.



FATHOMS
11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
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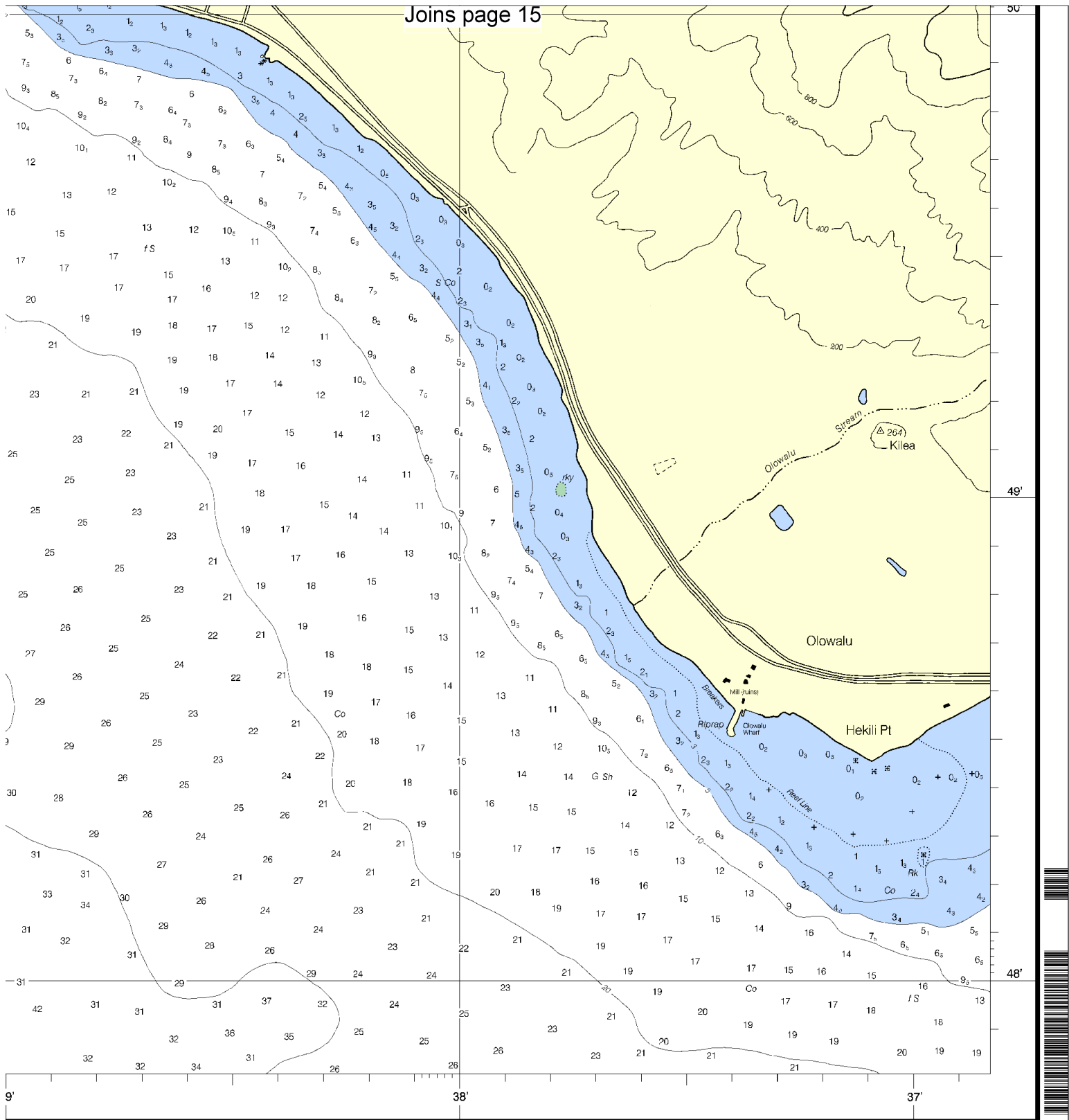
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SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Approaches to Lahaina

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:15,000

19348

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.